

Northumbria Research Link

Citation: Maduka, Nnamdi, Udejaja, Chika and Greenwood, David (2015) Exploring knowledge management principles for decision- making in low-energy building for sustainability in construction. In: CIB International Conference: Going North for Sustainability: Leveraging Knowledge and Innovation for Sustainable Construction and Development, 23 - 25 November 2015, London.

URL:

This version was downloaded from Northumbria Research Link:
<http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/24888/>

Northumbria University has developed Northumbria Research Link (NRL) to enable users to access the University's research output. Copyright © and moral rights for items on NRL are retained by the individual author(s) and/or other copyright owners. Single copies of full items can be reproduced, displayed or performed, and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided the authors, title and full bibliographic details are given, as well as a hyperlink and/or URL to the original metadata page. The content must not be changed in any way. Full items must not be sold commercially in any format or medium without formal permission of the copyright holder. The full policy is available online: <http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/policies.html>

This document may differ from the final, published version of the research and has been made available online in accordance with publisher policies. To read and/or cite from the published version of the research, please visit the publisher's website (a subscription may be required.)

www.northumbria.ac.uk/nrl



EXPLORING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES FOR DECISION-MAKING IN LOW-ENERGY BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN CONSTRUCTION

Nnamdi Maduka¹, Chika Udeaja² and David Greenwood³

¹Doctoral Student, Department of Mechanical and Construction, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8ST, United Kingdom

²Senior Lecturer, Department of Mechanical and Construction, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8ST, United Kingdom

³Professor of Construction Management, Department of Mechanical and Construction, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8ST, United Kingdom

Emails: nnamdi.maduka@northumbria.ac.uk; chika.udeaja@northumbria.ac.uk; david.greenwood@northumbria.ac.uk

Abstract

Low energy building retrofit presents important opportunities for reducing of greenhouse gas emissions in the environment. It has been considered as one of the key approaches to achieving sustainable development in construction industry. Nevertheless, such retrofitting proves challenging due to the fact that the industry has ignored the need to manage project knowledge in retrofitting these buildings. This has arguably made decision-making difficult for key stakeholders because lesson learned are not captured in low energy retrofit projects. Managing project knowledge has been established as essential in delivering low energy building retrofit projects through decision-making hence an informed decision support framework (IDSF) has been developed. The methodology employed in development of IDSF is through literature review covering, among other things, knowledge management (KM) principles and procedures. The IDSF will help improve decision-making capabilities of key stakeholders involved in low-energy building retrofit projects to make informed and appropriate decisions. It will also help to avoid post-decision mistakes in low energy building retrofit projects. Furthermore, IDSF will assist in the development of decision support system (DSS) that will be used for making informed and sound decisions in achieving low-energy retrofit projects and also help in full uptake of retrofit projects.

Keywords: Climate change, existing buildings, knowledge management, low-energy retrofits, decision support.

Introduction

Climate change has imposed significant problems and risks worldwide. With the rapid increases in urbanisation and industrialisation more greenhouse gases (GHG) are emitted directly to the atmosphere. The built environment, particularly existing buildings and their operation contribute to a large extent amount of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere (Asadi et al., 2012). This has necessitated the efforts of many governments and international organisations in the last decade in putting significant efforts toward energy efficiency improvement in existing buildings (Ma et al., 2012). For example the US government provided \$30 billion for General Service Administration and Department of Defense to invest in energy efficient upgrades to their existing buildings and facilities (ARRA, 2009). In Australia, the government in its 2009-2010 budget invested \$454 million to progressively retrofit existing government buildings to increase the energy efficiency and reduce GHG (OEH, 2009). The United Kingdom (UK) government in 2010 made a significant

contribution to upgrade the energy efficiency of existing buildings of about 7million homes by 2020 aimed at reducing GHG by 29% (DECC, 2011). This paper focuses on delivering low-energy building retrofit projects through a decision-making framework developed using knowledge management (KM) principles and procedures. The next section will further discuss the significance for low energy building retrofit.

The Imperatives of Low-Energy Building Retrofit

Existing buildings are responsible for half of the total greenhouse gas emission (GHG) in the UK with adverse impact on the global, environmental, human health and economy. It is recognised that 80% of the energy consumed throughout a building lifecycle occurs when it is occupied and in use and where the service life of the building ranges from 30-70 years (Menassa and Baer, 2014). This fact compels the industry to produce buildings that will be energy efficient during their life-cycle through low-energy retrofitting of the existing buildings using modern sustainability principles (UNEP, 2009). It has been suggested that significant reduction of GHG emission can be achieved through low-energy retrofitting of existing structures (Menassa and Baer, 2014). The important role existing buildings play in achieving energy reduction or GHG through low-energy retrofit can be part of a complete plan for sustainable corporate development (Hwang and Ng, 2013). According to Kubba (2010), low-energy retrofits should be designed for optimal energy efficiency and constructed with a preference for natural, reclaimed, and recycled materials. These buildings provide healthier, more comfortable and productive indoor environments for occupants by maximizing the effective usage of resources like energy, water, and raw materials. However, low-energy retrofit has many challenges (such as finance, assumed high cost, lack of decision-making etc.) that come with it. Embarking on the retrofitting of buildings is quite difficult to undertake because a building and its environmental nature is complex (technical, technological, economic, social, ecological, social, comfort) and this has necessitated the need for informed decision-making through managing knowledge when undertaking the retrofit measures (Duah et al., 2014). The ensuing section will discuss further the relevance of managing project knowledge to delivering low-energy retrofit by first describing what knowledge and knowledge management means.

Knowledge Management

Different definitions of knowledge exist in the academic literature and these definitions are coined to each author's perspective. Knowledge has been referred to as information which has been used and integrated within a person's knowledge-based experience and behavioural patterns (DeTienne and Jensen, 2001). One of the most common classifications of knowledge are 'tacit knowledge' and 'explicit knowledge' (Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995). Tacit knowledge deals with a personal knowledge about a specific context. It is part of personal experience and difficult to formulate, record or express clearly since it is stored in human brains and mind (Kanapeckiene et al., 2010). Explicit knowledge on the other hand is learned and acquired and it can be shared and transferred through a medium of systematic or formal language (Kanapeckiene et al., 2010). Explicit knowledge can be easily collected, documented, stored, and retrieved very independently of any single individual through technological means and systems (Hari et al., 2005). An organisation is bound to require elements of both approaches, and must integrate the two effectively to achieve maximum positive impact (Hari et al., 2005). In construction, knowledge cannot bring competitive advantage unless it is managed (Shellbourn et al., 2006). Egbu et al. (2004) define it as an important resource for construction organisations due to its capability to provide market leverage and contributions to organisational innovations and project success. Furthermore, Achieving success from KM depends on the effective and efficient deployment of different

KM procedures within the context of specific organisation (Udejaja et al., 2008a, Maduka et al., 2015b).

Knowledge Management Procedures/Approaches:

Success from KM depends on the effective and efficient deployment of different KM strategies and tools within the context of specific organisation (Udejaja et al., 2008a). It has been revealed that KM procedures have great influence on organisations achieving optimal performance in construction projects (Zack et al., 2009). Different studies have used different terms for KM procedure for example: knowledge sharing (Robinson et al., 2002, Egbu and Robinson, 2005); Knowledge utilisation (Asoh et al., 2007); Knowledge capture and reuse (Udejaja et al., 2008a); knowledge creation (Yang et al., 2010); knowledge organisation (Ramachandran, 2010); knowledge storage (Allameh et al., 2011). What differentiates each of these is the difference in viewpoint, application and level of details. For the purpose of this paper three KM procedures will be discussed which include knowledge capture, knowledge sharing/transfer and knowledge reuse.

Knowledge Capture: knowledge capture deals with the process of retrieving either explicit or tacit knowledge that is embedded in people, artefact or organisational entities (Hsieh et al., 2009). Knowledge capture prevents the loss of critical knowledge due to retirement, job downsizing and subcontracting. Egbu and Robinson (2005) reveal that a lot of organisations are concerned more with telephones, faxes, emails and internet and intranet. This is because they disregard the recording of valuable experience in electronic form in the area of documentation, data bases, webpages, which can assist in preventing the repetition of mistakes in construction activities. Tan et al. (2010) stated that knowledge capture involves three processes which include knowledge identification and location, knowledge representation and storage and knowledge validation. Identifying knowledge and locating it involves identification of the kind or type of knowledge to be managed and the location of learning situation (Kamara et al., 2003). This includes the creation of new knowledge and individuals with the relevant knowledge (Tan et al., 2007). Knowledge representation and storing comprises indexing, organising and structuring knowledge (Robinson et al., 2002) into theme-specific knowledge areas and authoring knowledge (Markus, 2001) in the standard or format specified. Knowledge validation deals with giving credibility to the captured knowledge by ensuring that knowledge captured and stored is fit for purpose.

Knowledge Sharing/Transfer: this refers to the provision of the right knowledge to the right person at the needed time (Robinson et al., 2002). Effective knowledge sharing is supported by supportive organisational culture and trust between the people that are engaged (Newell et al., 2002). Markus (2001) argued that this procedure can be passive or active. The author further explained that it could be passive in the area of newsletter publication or population of knowledge repository for users or active in the area of publishing knowledge via electronic alert to those who needed it. Similarly, Egbu and Robinson (2005) stated that knowledge sharing/transfer has been argued to be achieved through mobile phones, pagers, telephones, faxes, storytelling, quality circles, mentoring and shadowing, coaching and job rotation are all considered to be effective in sharing and transferring knowledge.

Knowledge Reuse: reuse of knowledge is stated to involve both recall (that information has been stored, in what location, under what index or classification scheme) and recognition (that information that meets the users' needs (Lansdale, 1988). Szulanski et al. (2002) specified that knowledge reuse deals with the reapplication of knowledge such as best practice. Similarly, Majchrzak et al. (2004) argued that it is the reuse of knowledge for innovation with necessary integration or adaptation of best practice. The reuse of knowledge encompasses conceptualising the issue or problem and selecting the best reusable ideas (i.e.

knowledge) and also by perusing and revaluating reusable ideas. Tan et al. (2007) stated the various kind of reusable knowledge to include: process knowledge; costing knowledge; legal and statutory needs; knowledge of the best practices and lesson learned; knowledge of who knows what etc.

Managing Knowledge in Attaining Low-energy Building Retrofit

Egan (1998) suggested that managing knowledge from people, culture, technology and training perspectives was important for the construction industry. The significance of knowledge management (KM) in construction projects has been documented by various researchers in academic literature (Carrillo et al., 2000, Kamara et al., 2000, Robinson et al., 2001, Egbu and Robinson, 2005, Anumba and P.M, 2005, Shellbourn et al., 2006, Tan et al., 2006, Udejaja et al., 2008a, Kanapeckiene et al., 2010) and this is necessary particularly in low-energy retrofit. KM has received a great deal of attention in recent years. The role and essence or relevance of KM as a key source of potential advantage for construction organisation has been addressed by numerous authors see for example: web prototype for live capture and reuse of project knowledge (Udejaja et al., 2008a); integrated knowledge management model and system for construction (Kanapeckiene et al., 2010); knowledge mapping in sustainability (Glimour et al., 2013); exploring KM principles to develop decision making framework for key stakeholders.

In Miller et al. (2008) study identified that whilst there is a genuine need for stakeholders to drive the uptake of low-energy retrofit, the level of managing knowledge in delivering low-energy retrofit projects and specific sustainability features remain disappointingly low. This is because professionals in the construction industry find it difficult to access core knowledge for highly knowledge-intensive activities, such as problem-solving, decision-making, etc. (Anumba and P.M, 2005, Egbu and Robinson, 2005). Construction organisations have been managing knowledge informally for years, but the challenges facing today's industry particularly in low-energy retrofit means that most organisations now need a more structured, coherent approach to KM to deliver projects (Kamara et al., 2002, Khalfan et al., 2002, Anumba et al., 2006, Udejaja et al., 2008a). Kamara et al. (2002) and Petri (2014) stated managing project knowledge in low-energy building retrofit projects will help in reducing of project timeline, including quality and customer satisfaction. Therefore there is a need to explore KM principles to develop a decision support framework which will assist in addressing lack of informed decision-making in attaining low-energy retrofit (Maduka et al., 2015a).

Decision Support Models and Frameworks for Low-energy Building Retrofit

Decision support tools are useful for identifying and determining optimal retrofit measures (Ma et al., 2012). The complexity that emanates from retrofitted building projects can be tackled through decision support framework that is knowledge driven. Brozova et al. (2008) stated that decision-making is a mental process leading to the selection of the best strategy among several alternatives, and as such every decision-making process produces knowledge for the successful solution to a given problem. However, many decision-making models and methods have been developed to help deliver solutions to low-energy retrofit projects. Juan et al. (2009) developed an integrated decision support system to recommend a set of sustainable refurbishment actions for existing office buildings. This was developed based on the consideration of trade-offs among refurbishment cost, improved building performance and environmental impacts. Doukas et al. (2009) developed a decision support model for evaluating energy saving measures in a typical office building. The model was developed in consideration of an experience data base through systematic incorporation of energy data collected from building energy management system to calculate building performance

indicators. Brozova et al. (2008) in their research developed a knowledge mapping model for decision-making process for theoretical analysis and application. Goodacre et al. (2002) developed a cost-benefit analysis framework to use to access the potential scale of some benefit from the comprehensive upgrading of heating and hot water energy's efficiency in English building sector. These studies have indeed demonstrated the need for decision-making in delivering low-energy retrofit building projects and have been able to address some low-energy retrofit challenges. However, there is a gap in developing a decision support framework or system through KM to inform key stakeholders on making informed and appropriate decisions in delivering these projects. However, a theoretical decision support framework has been articulated and developed through relevant literature reviews and this is shown in Figure 1. This theoretical decision support framework will be essential for collection of empirical data that will result to development of a decision support system.

Informed Decision Support Framework (IDSF):

A theoretical decision support framework has been developed and illustrated in figure 1. The framework is directed at the key stakeholders involved in low-energy retrofit building projects to enable them to make sound and informed decision in delivering these projects. The decision support comprises of Key stakeholders; Knowledge management database, retrofit criteria/measures; critical system thinking and decision unit.

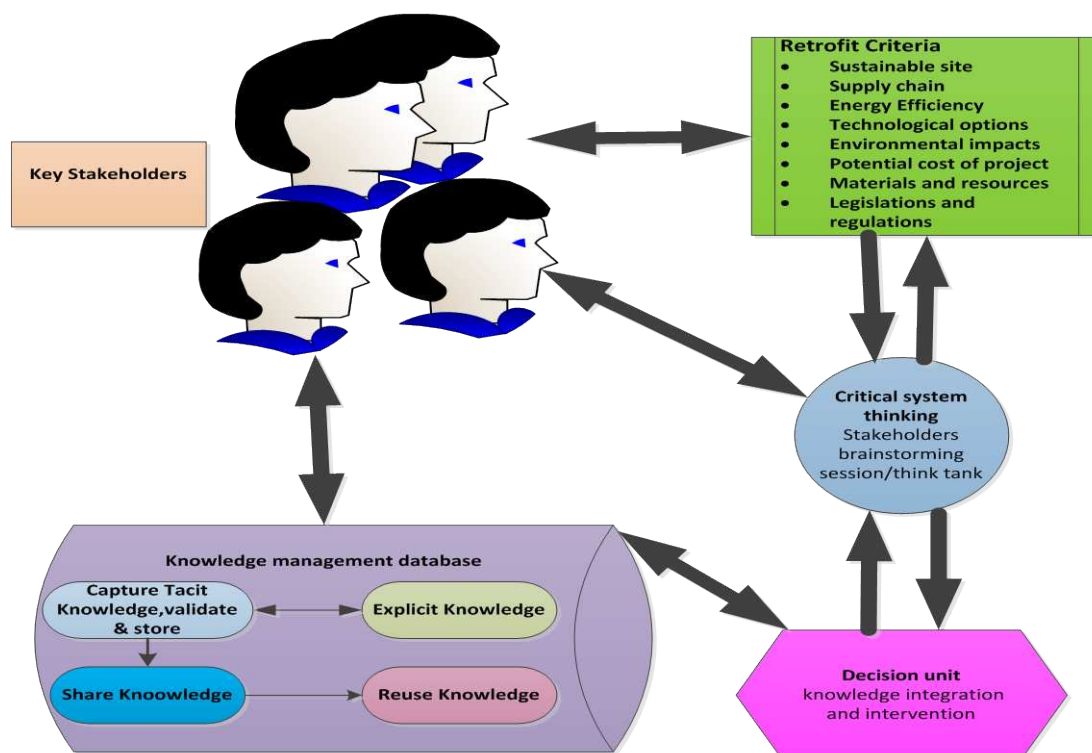


Figure 1: Informed decision support framework (IDSF)

The Key stakeholders are the decision makers with vested interests in low-energy building retrofit projects. These are considered to be clients, owners, tenants, and investors, building operators, designers (architectural, mechanical, civil and electrical) and project managers (Menassa and Baer, 2014). The knowledge management database (KMD), provides the

central repository where the information of retrofit projects is captured, including the explicit knowledge which together is shared for reapplication or reuse. The KM database enables the key stakeholders in collecting information, diagnosing and analysing the existing circumstances. The information in KMD applies to relevant experience of stakeholders in a previous retrofit projects which can be reused in a current retrofit project decisions. KMD is established to help key stakeholders improve the utilisation rate of knowledge in terms of capture and share and increase the rate of knowledge reuse (Zhang and Lu, 2007, Udeaja et al., 2008b). At this stage, decision makers' wisdom and insight play a role by considering captured knowledge, shared knowledge and knowledge reuse or reapplication in decision-making and the need for these have been expanded in Section 4 of this paper. KMD will also assist in sharpening the intuition of the stakeholders and improve their mental capabilities in decision-making. This will help the stakeholders to avoid overconfidence about their judgement, but rather set decision goals in order to make an informed decision. It will also enable them consider retrofit criteria and measures through critical thinking which involves brainstorming/think tank sessions. Retrofit criteria and measures (RCM), at this point will enable key stakeholders in considering sustainability criteria information, diagnosing and analysing the existing circumstances as regards to low-energy retrofit issues. RCM remains a key indicator that would help to inform and manage knowledge before appropriate decisions are made. Critical thinking system (CTS), the brainstorm/think tank session will assist the stakeholders to see through ostensible facts. This will help to reach a fundamental understanding of the apparent decision difficulties by integrating the knowledge in the database with the outcomes from brainstorming/think tank to enable an informed decision. Decision unit (DU) incorporates knowledge intervention and integration. Knowledge intervention (KI) is a mechanism which assists the stakeholders to surface hidden retrofit assumptions and reflects on them for a reflective thinking in making right decision about low-energy retrofit building projects. DU makes reference to KMD and integrates the outcome of the brainstorm/think tank session which will support them to make a sound and informed decision. At this point, knowledge reuse through KMD will be essential. Through knowledge reuse, proven solutions are integrated by learning from the use and failures of previous projects; avoid pitfalls and increase the chances to make right decision (Liu et al., 2015).

Conclusion and Future work:

KM is likely to become more pervasive in various industries particularly in construction industry as delivering of low-energy retrofit continues to pose a challenge due to its complex nature and stakeholders' varied options. Managing project knowledge is needed to be adopted in low-energy building retrofit projects in order to surmount the existing decision challenges through the development of an informed decision-making framework. Decision-making is a complex process as established through the literature and most decision support frameworks ignore KM contribution in decision-making process. This paper has demonstrated the need and essence of a decision support through KM principles and strategies by developing IDSF. The framework incorporates knowledge management database, retrofit measures, critical system thinking and decision unit. These were introduced through theoretical formulations to enable an informed decision-making for key stakeholders in delivering low-energy building retrofit. The use of the framework will minimise retrofit decision mistakes and maximise informed decision-making capabilities of the key stakeholders in retrofit projects. IDSF will also enable the full up-take of low-energy building retrofit projects in the built environment due to knowledge strategies demonstrated in the framework. In achieving low-energy building retrofit projects for sustainable development KM remains a crucial element as have been revealed in numerous literatures. The developed a theoretical IDSF precedes the next stage of the research which will be the collection of empirical data from intended case

organisations with the help of literature reviews and other published sources. The data collected and analysis will, in turn, precede the development of a decision support system (DSS) through data analyses.

References

- ALLAMEH, S. M., ZARE, S. M. & DAVOODI, S. M. R. 2011. Examining the impact of km enablers on knowledge management processes. *Proscenia Computer Science*, 3,, 1211-1223.
- ANUMBA, C. & P.M, E. C. C. 2005. Knowledge Management in Construction. *Blackwell Publishing*.
- ANUMBA, C. J., EGBU, C. & KASHYAP, M. 2006. Avoiding Structural Collapses in Refurbishment: A Decision Support System. *The Health and Safety Executive*.
- ARRA 2009. The Recovery Act. *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act*. Available at: http://www.recovery.gov/arra/About/Pages/The_Act.aspx.
- ASADI, E., DA SILVA, M. G., ANTUNES, C. H. & DIAS, L. 2012. A multi-objective optimization model for building retrofit strategies using TRNSYS simulations, GenOpt and MATLAB. *Building and Environment*, 56, 370-378.
- ASOH, D. A., BELARDO, S. & CRNKOVIC, J. 2007. Assessing knowledge management: Refining and cross validating the knowledge management index using SEM Techniques. *International Journal of Knowledge Management*, 3, 1-30.
- BROZOVA, H., SUBRT, T. & BARTOSKA, J. 2008. Knowledge Mapping in Decision-making Process:Theoretical Analysis and Application. *The 9th European Conference on Knowledge Management*.
- CARRILLO, P. M., ANUMBA, C. J. & KAMARA, J. M. 2000. Knowledge Mngement Strategy for Construction: Key IT and Contextual Issues. *Construction Project Management*, 35, 587-601.
- DECC 2011. Homes and economy to benefit from energy and climate policies UK Department of Energy and Climate Change Available at: <http://www.decc.gov.uk/> (Accessed on 10/07/15).
- DETIENNE, K. B. & JENSEN, R. B. 2001. Intranets and Business Model Innovation: Managing Knowledge in Virtual Organisation. In Malhotra,Y.Edition Knowledge Management and Business Model Innovation. *Idea Group Publishing,Hershey.*, 198-215.
- DOUKAS, H., NYCHTIS, C. & PSARRAS, J. 2009. Assessing energy-saving measures in buildings through an intelligent decision support model. *Building and Environment*, 44, 290-298.
- DUAH, D., Y.A, K., F. & SUAL, M. 2014. Expert Knowledge Elicitation for Decision-Making in Home Energy Retrofits. *Structural Survey*, 32, 377-395.
- EGAN, J. 1998. Rethinking Construction. *London UK*.
- EGBU, C., HAYLES, C., QUINTAS, P., HUTCHINSON, V., CHIMAY, A. & RUIKAR, K. 2004. Knowledge Management for Sustainable Construction Competiveness. *Final BNE Report*.
- EGBU, C. & ROBINSON, H. 2005. Construction as a Knowledge Based Industry. In Anumba, C,Egbu, C. and Carrillo, P. (eds) *Knowledge Management Construction*, 31-49.
- GLIMOUR, D., BLACKWOOD, D., FALCONER, R., ISAACS, J. & TAYLOR, A. 2013. A Knowledge Map for Sustainability for Urban Development Projects In: In: Smith, S.D and AhiagaDagbui, D.D (Eds). *Prcoeedings of 29th ARCOM Annual Conference ,Reading,UK,Association Of Researchers in Construction Management.*, 579-588.

- GOODACRE, C., SHARPLES, S. & SMITH, P. 2002. Integrating Energy Efficiency with the Social Agenda in Sustainability. *Energy and Buildings*, 34, 53-61.
- HARI, S., EGBU, C. & KUMAR, B. 2005. A Knowledge Capture Awareness Tool: An Empirical Study on Small and Medium Enterprises in the Construction Industry. *Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management*, 12, 553-567.
- HSIEH, P. J., LIN, B. & LIN, C. 2009. The Construction and Application of Knowledge Navigator Model: An Evaluation of Knowledge Management Maturity. *Experts Systems With Applications*, 36, 4087-4100.
- HWANG, B.-G. & NG, W. J. 2013. Project management knowledge and skills for green construction: Overcoming challenges. *International Journal of Project Management*, 31, 272-284.
- JUAN, Y.-K., KIM, J. H., ROPER, K. & CASTRO-LACOUTURE, D. 2009. GA-based decision support system for housing condition assessment and refurbishment strategies. *Automation in Construction*, 18, 394-401.
- KAMARA, J. M., ANUMBA, C. J. & CARRILLO, P. M. 2000. Integration Of Knowledge Mangement within Construction Business Processes. *Proceeding of the UK National Conference on Objects and Integration for Architecture, Engineering and Construction. London Building Research Establishment*, 95-105.
- KAMARA, J. M., ANUMBA, C. J. & CARRILLO, P. M. 2002. A CLEVER approach to selecting a knowledge management strategy. *International journal of project management*, 20, 205-211.
- KAMARA, J. M., ANUMBA, C. J., CARRILLO, P. M. & BOUCHLAGHEM, N. M. 2003. Conceptual Framework for Live Capture of Project Knowledge. *Proceedings., CIB W078 International Conference on Information Technology for Construction - Construction IT: Bridging the Distance, CIB, Waiheke Island, New Zealand*, 178-185. .
- KANAPECKIENE, L., KAKLAUSKAS, A., ZAVADSKAS, E. K. & SENIUT, M. 2010. Integrated knowledge management model and system for construction projects. *Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence*, 23, 1200-1215.
- KHALFAN, M. M. A., BOUCHLAGHEM, D. M., ANUMBA, C. J. & CARRILLO, P. M. 2002. A Framework for Managing Sustainability Knowledge, The C-Sand Approach. *E-Sm@rt 2002, Salford, UK*.
- KUBBA, S. 2010. Green construction Project Management and Cost Oversight. *Elsevier, U.S.A.*
- LANSDALE, M. 1988. The psychology of personal information management. *Applied Ergonomics*, 19, 55-66.
- LIU, S., SMITH, M. H., TUCK, S., PAN, J., ALKURAJI, A. & JAYAWICKRAMA, U. 2015. Where can can Knowledge-Based Decision Support Systems Go in Contemporary Business Management-A New Architecture for the Future. *Journal of Economics, Business and Management*, 3, 498-504.
- MA, Z., COOPER, P., DALY, D. & LEDO, L. 2012. Existing building retrofits: Methodology and state-of-the-art. *Energy and Buildings*, 55, 889-902.
- MADUKA, N. S., UDEAJA, C. E. & GREENWOOD, D. 2015a. Managing Project Knowledge in Delivering Sustainable Retrofitted Buildings: A Decision Support Framework. *Proceedings of 12th International Post-Graduate Research Conference, School of Built Environment, University of Salford, Manchester, June, 2015*.
- MADUKA, N. S., UDEAJA, C. E. & GREENWOOD, D. 2015b. The Use of Knowledge Management Approach in Delivering Sustainable Retrofitted Building Projects: A Conceptual Decision Support System for Key Stakeholders. *Proceedings of 2nd International Sustainability Building Symposium (ISBS), April, 2015, Turkey*.

- MAJCHRZAK, A., COOPER, L. P. & NEECE, O. E. 2004. Knowledge Reuse for Innovation. *Management Science*, 50, 174-188.
- MARKUS, M. L. 2001. Toward a Theory of Knowledge Reuse: Types of Knowledge Reuse Situations and Factors in Reuse Success. *Journal of Management Information Systems*, 18, 57-93.
- MENASSA, C. C. & BAER, B. 2014. A Framework to Assess the Role of Stakeholders in Sustainable Building Retrofit Decisions. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 10, 207-221.
- MILLER, S., HICKSON, D. & WILSON, D. 2008. From Strategy to Action: Involvement and Influence in Top Level Decisions. *Long Range Planning*, 41, 606-628.
- NEWELL, S., ROBERTSON, M., SCABROUGH, H. & SWAN, J. 2002. Managing Knowledge Work. *Palgrave, Basingstoke, Hampshire*.
- NONAKA, I. & TAKEUCHI, H. 1995. Knowledge Creating Company. *Oxford University Press*.
- OEHL, A. 2009. New South Wales of the Environment. Available at: <http://energy.gov/articles/doe-fund-454-million-retrofit-ramp-ups-energy-efficiency> (Accessed on 10/07/2015).
- PETRI, L. 2014. Engaging Construction Stakeholders with Sustainability through a Knowledge Harvesting Platform. *Computers in Industry*, 65, 449-469.
- RAMACHANDRAN, S. D. 2010. Knowledge management in higher education: A case study in Malaysia. . *Printed and Published in Malaysia by: Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka*.
- ROBINSON, H. S., CARRILLO, P. M., ANUMBA, C. J. & AL-GHASSANI, A. M. 2001. Perceptions and Barriers in Implementing Knowledge Management Strategies in Large Construction Organisations. *COBRA*.
- ROBINSON, H. S., CARRILLO, P. M., ANUMBA, C. J. & AL-GHASSANI, A. M. 2002. Knowledge Management for Continuous Improvement in Project Organizations. *Proc., 10th International Symposium on Construction Innovation in Project Organizations, CIB 65, Ohio, US.*, 680-697. .
- SHELLBOURN, M. A., BOUCHLAGHEM, D.M., ANUMBA, C. J., CARRILLO, P. M., KHALFAN, M. M. & GLASS, J. 2006. Managing Knowledge in the Context of Sustainable Construction *Journal of Information and Technology in Construction* 11, 57-71.
- SZULANSKI, G., WINTER, S. G., CAPELTA, R. & VANDEN, C. 2002. Opening the Black Box of Knowledge Transfer: The Role of Replication Accuracy.
- TAN, C. M., CARRILLO, P. M., ANUMBA, C. J., M, A., NASREDDINE, D., BOUCHLAGHEM, J. M., KAMARA, J. M. & UDEAJA, C. E. 2007. Development of a Methodology for Live Capture and Reuse of Project Knowledge in Construction *Journal of management in Engineering*, 23, 18-26.
- TAN, H. C., ANUMBA, C. J., CARRILLO, P. M., BOUCHLAGHEM, N. M. & KAMARA, J. M., & UDEAJA, C.E. 2010. Capture and Reuse of Project Knowledge in Construction. *Wiley-Blackwell Publication, Oxford, United Kingdom*.
- TAN, H. C., ANUMBA, C. J., CARRILLO, P. M., BOUCHLAGHEM, N. M. & KAMARA, J. M. U., C.E. 2006. Live Capture and Reuse of Project Knowledge in Construction Organisations. *Journal of Operation Research Society Ltd.*, 4, 149-161.
- UDEAJA, C. A., KAMARA, J. M., CARRILLO, P. M., ANUMBA, C. J., N BOUCHLAGHEM, N. & H.C., T. 2008a. A web-based prototype for live capture and reuse of construction project knowledge. 839–851.
- UDEAJA, C. E., OJIAKO, U., MAGUIRE, S. & AND KOH, L. 2008b. Conceptual Framework for the Capture of Customer Experience Journey in the Housing Sector. *COBRA Conference, Dublin, 3-5 September 2008*.

- UNEP, U. N. E. P. 2009. Buildings and Climate Change: Summary for Decision-Makers. Available at: www.unep.org/sbci/pdfs/SBCI-BCCSummary.pdfSummary.pdf (accessed, Jan, 2015).
- YANG, H., PHELPS, C. & STEENSMA, H. K. 2010. Learning from what others have learned from you: The positive effects of technological spillovers on originating firms. . *Academy of Management Journal*, 53, 371-389.
- ZACK, M., MCKEEN, J. & SINGH, S. 2009. Knowledge management and organizational performance: an exploratory analysis. *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 13, 392-409. .
- ZHANG, N. & LU, W. F. 2007. A Framework for Managing Enterprise Knowledge for Collaborative Decision Support. *Proceedings of 5th International IEEE Conference on Industrial Informatics (INDIN'07)*, , 517-523.